

The Intelligencer.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1906.

E. N. HOPKINS - Editor

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DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

T. SUPREME COURT—LONG TERM.
A. M. WOODSON.

JUSTICE SUPREME COURT—SHORT TERM.
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HOWARD A. GASS.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.
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C. W. HAMLIN.

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JOSEPH H. HAGOOD.

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E. M. REEDITH THOMAS.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE—EASTERN DISTRICT.
HARRY RODERICK.

CORONER.
DR. F. W. MANN.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
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Davis Township—J. C. Gunn.

Dover Township—Geo. F. Zeyling.

Freedom Township—C. J. Fitzgerald.

Lexington Township—R. A. Hicklin.

Middleton Township—W. Scott Thomas.

Sal-a-Bar Township—Price McCormick.

Washington Township—Julius Stoll.

TOWNSHIP CONSTABLES.

Clay Township—J. F. Larkin.

Davis Township—J. E. Neill.

Dover Township—S. C. Hodges.

Freedom Township—Geo. Neff.

Lexington Township—J. C. Stapleton.

Middleton Township—Wool McGrew.

Sal-a-Bar Township—J. L. Shackelford.

The Kansas City Star is beginning to publish straw vote stories from Kansas. The Star's interest in the Kansas election is probably intended to make up for its lack of interest in the Jackson county contest.

If Texas, Florida, Oklahoma, Kansas and Colorado would let our weather alone Missouri would become a year around resort. The people of this state are getting tired of being imposed upon with the remnants of storms originating elsewhere.

The merchants and shippers of Kansas City and St. Louis generally are said to be signing a contract to pay to the new Missouri River Packet Company for 10 years 10 per cent of all reductions in freight which the railroads may make between those two cities.

A student riot at Drury College is reported this week. If colleges are not able to suppress these disorders with a strong hand the public authorities ought to do so. There is no sense in permitting the colleges to become the breeding places for the spirit of anarchy.

According to newspaper reports Edison is again promising to send the horse to the dime museum by the invention of an everlasting motor so cheap that anybody can have one. Edison appears to have become something of a fakir in his old age. He has been very liberal of promises in late years.

The loyal Cumberland Presbyterian who have refused to be bound by the action of the majority of their denomination in effecting a union with the Northern Presbyterian church, have decided to go to law to get possession of Missouri Valley College at Marshall. It will doubtless be a hard fought legal battle, with the chances against the minority.

Secretary Shaw has agreed to surrender eighteen million dollars worth of United States bonds now in the treasury as security for deposits made by the government with New York banks and to accept in their place high grade railroad and municipal bonds provided these bonds shall be used as a basis for increased national bank notes. Shaw wants to make a demonstration of the virtues of an elastic currency. This thing of elastic currency may enable gamblers to get greater lengths in stock speculation, and when the crash comes may make the fall the harder.

MR. WELBORN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Welborn's speech Monday night to his neighbors and personal friends was kindly in spirit and on the whole was a very good speech or a very bad one according to the rules of criticism by which it is to be judged. If the object of the speech was to comfort republican partisans in a cherished political creed, or to quiet the alarms of undiscriminating non-partisan hearers, if it was for the ear and for the hour only, the speech was capitally conceived. On the other hand if it is to be viewed in the light of a study, a careful inquiry after the essential truths of the matters discussed, his effort was a failure. It abounded in errors of various kinds, a sample of two or three of which will illustrate the fabric of the whole.

Mr. Welborn denied and ridiculed a statement which he had heard in this campaign to the effect that the Secretary of the Treasury in Harrison's administration had prepared plates for the engraving of bonds to be issued for the protection of the depleted gold reserve in the United States treasury and that after the preparation of the plates the bonds were not issued because just at this time the election came on and resulted in the sweeping democratic victory of 1892; and the republican party leaders thought it worth while to leave this unpopular act to their democratic successors. This statement belongs to the class of historical facts or of historical fictions and is capable of historical verification. But Mr. Welborn did not choose to approach it in this way. He merely stated that it was not true, and that the way he knew it was not true was because the

Secretary of the Treasury cannot borrow money. The power to borrow money through the issuance of bonds is lodged in congress, he said. Now in this matter Mr. Welborn was grossly in error. The Secretary of the Treasury has no power to issue bonds to pay the running expenses of the government or to discharge special obligations like those connected with the Panama Canal. But he is authorized by law to protect the gold reserve in the treasury and the means of doing it are left largely at his discretion. Not only has he the authority to issue bonds for this purpose even in vacation of congress and without its special authorization, but this authority has been repeatedly exercised within the past fifteen years, and the validity of the bonds has never before been called in question, so far as known. As a detached fact, the preparation of the plates for the issuance of bonds by the Secretary of the Treasury in the year 1892 is a matter of very trivial importance. But Mr. Welborn seemed to need to postpone the date of the raids upon the Treasury reserves, which really began two years before this time, in order that he might attribute the panic of 1893 to the Wilson tariff law which went into effect Aug. 28, 1894.

This is an example of Mr. Welborn's treatment of facts. An example of his argumentation is to be found in his treatment of the relation between protective tariff and employment of wage earners and between protective tariff and rate of wages. Using his hat for illustration, Mr. Welborn argued that the reduction of the tariff to a revenue basis must lead to the cessation of the manufacture of hats in this country and of the machinery employed in their manufacture, thus throwing thousands out of employment. If this conclusion were granted without challenge—and it might well be challenged, since the greatest industrial country in the world in proportion to its size and population is a free trade country—it would still remain to be shown that we would have anything to lose by throwing out of employment the thousands who might be engaged in making articles which can be made cheaper elsewhere. It was the more incumbent upon the speaker to show this since in another part of his speech he took the other side of a parallel proposition and rejoiced in the introduction and cheapening of harvesters and other farm machinery which threw out of employment thousands in every community. This thing of throwing people out of employment is a matter of almost daily evolution. The power loom the sewing machine, the railroad, the gas engine, the windmill, the plowing machines—these things have thrown their millions out of employment—people who could have been kept in their old employments by laws in this respect kindred in spirit to the protective tariff. A principle which requires the public to pay the deficit in order to keep men engaged in unprofitable employment requires but little extension to suggest a tariff on

tea and coffee so high as to furnish new employment to wage earners in Vermont or Minnesota, who might produce these articles in furnace-heated greenhouses, if protective duties were made high enough.

When republican orators talk about the relation between tariff and wages the thoughtful listener is driven to wonder whether these speakers ever gave thought to such a thing as the law of wages. A protective tariff must effect the price of the articles protected, or else it could not benefit anybody. If it raises the price of the commodities protected it must raise the cost of living to those who use these commodities. It must thus indirectly raise the wages or salaries of preachers, school teachers, bank clerks, bookkeepers, teamsters, and everybody, who has to have these things at the same time and in the same degree that it raises the wages of those who are employed in the protected industries. It would be extremely difficult to show that it would increase wages of the latter in a different degree. The mere fact that a tariff of protection enables the manufacturer to pay higher wages affords no evidence that he does it. If ability to pay wages had any appreciable effect upon the rate of wages, this rate would vary greatly in different manufacturing institutions in the same town, one of which for any reason was very prosperous and another not so. And not in manufacturing institutions only but in all other kinds. Some of the banks of Kansas City are exceedingly prosperous and some of them not at all so. Yet the wages of clerks of the same grade in these institutions are practically the same and are based upon supply and demand and upon the cost of living in the station in which the employee is wanted to live. Double the supply of applicants and wages would be somewhat reduced. Double the demand and wages would be increased and in larger measure. Double the cost of living and wages would have to be increased in much larger measure. If ability to pay wages had anything appreciable to do with the rate of wages there would not be a labor union in the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania or in the Carnegie steel works of Pittsburgh. The wage scale is very much more increased by enlarging the market for the goods produced, thus increasing the demand for employees, than by enlarging the profits of the employer upon a diminished product. The interest of the wage earner and of the world at large is promoted to far greater degree by the production of a million wagons, or harvesters, or sewing machines, or clocks, and their sale at a profit of a dollar apiece than by the production of ten of these articles and their sale at a profit of a hundred thousand dollars apiece. But a republican whose creed prescribed from Oyster Bay consists in the two items "Stand pat" and "Stand by Roosevelt" can never be made to see it. So Mr. Welborn's argument upon this subject was pretty well received by his republican brethren.

Sir Thomas Lipton has issued his fourth challenge for a yacht race. If it is accepted this will be his fourth attempt to lift the cup. From reports received from various parts of the county excellent results are being attained by the local speakers who have been addressing the people at the smaller towns and school houses. Good audiences are reported every night and much interest in the issues of the campaign. All that is needed is for the people to be aroused so that the calamity of two years ago may not be repeated. In politics as in every other matter of importance eternal vigilance is necessary. In every community the more active democrats ought to visit those who are likely to neglect to vote and urge them to be at the polls November sixth.

Says the Kansas City Journal: "Fortunately for the people of this district it doesn't matter whether Wallace is for or against the proposition. No matter how warmly he favors it, it would be idle and foolish to send him to congress, for the reason that he would not be able to secure the appropriation or do anything else for the river. His election would simply rep at the blunders of the last dozen years in sending Democratic congressmen to Washington who had no influence with the administration and could not have secured an appropriation for the river no matter how hard they tried." If the above is true the administration referred to must be the most corrupt one in the history of the country and deserves to be wiped off the map.

A CARD.

To the Tax-Payers and Voters of Lafayette County.

The campaign liar is in the field, doing his dirty work as usual. For some weeks there have been rumors industriously circulated, slanderously criticizing me in regard to the fees of witnesses, juries and stenographers collected by me as circuit clerk. These it was charged, I retained, and have not paid over to the county treasurer. Of course I could not publicly reply to the rumor, but at last, on the eve of election, the Higginsville Advance, "by authority of the republican county committee of Lafayette county," publishes in its issue of October 26, a statement which, by innuendo, seeks to make the impression on the public mind that I am retaining unlawfully in my possession fees, which I should turn over to the county treasury.

It will be noticed that there is published a long list of fees which I have turned over to the treasurer, but not a single case is specified wherein the fees have not been paid. Instead of charging me in an open, manly manner with retaining fees unlawfully and specifying at least one case in which I have retained the fees, it is artfully implied by referring to the small number of cases wherein I have paid over the fees, and attempting to make a comparison with the last period of six months which over-averaged the general sum. If I have retained one single fee belonging to others, the matter would appear at once upon an inspection of the records of my office and the republican committee could have discovered at least one case upon which to base a direct charge; but instead of this they have chosen to insinuate a lie when the truth was so easily accessible. My books are open to everybody. Come and see for yourselves. They are public records.

I state here I have paid over to the treasurer every dollar of fees received by me and required by law to be turned over.

If it should appear to the reader that the number of jury cases is small they will remember:

First, that the number of jury cases compared with the whole number of suits is very small. Second, that many of these are tried by special juries who are paid by the parties asking for them and are sometimes paid directly to the jurors.

Third, that the jury fees are taxed to the losing party and very frequently nothing can be made out of him, and in such case the fees are never paid.

Fourth, that quite a number of the fees are collected by the sheriff and accounted for by him.

Fifth, that appeal cases from the Probate court are certified back to that court and collected there.

So it will appear that but a small part of the fees ever come into my hands. It being only the fees in those cases where the costs are voluntarily paid to the clerk.

What do the voters of the county think of a party whose management thus seek to manufacture political capital by blackening the reputation of a citizen by dirty innuendo, based upon no facts whatever?

The short time allowed before this must be given the printer prevents a more perfect answer now. As soon as possible, in a day or two, I will make a full exposure of the falsehood of these cowardly insinuations.

J. H. CAMPBELL,
Circuit Clerk.

The newspapers are trying to make a sensation over the imprisonment of Ex-Senator Burton of Kansas. Burton deserves no sympathy and the interest manifested in his case is a unhealthy symptom.

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PUBLIC SALE

Having sold my farm, I will sell at Public Sale at the farm two miles south of Lexington, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17th

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Also 5 head of Horses, 3 Jersey Cows, 20 head of Hogs, 2 farm wagons, 2 Buggies, 1 Surry, 1 road wagon, 1 Mower, 1 Sulkey Rake, 1 Hay Teder, 1 set of Wagon Harness, 1 set of Buggy Harness, 2 Hay Frames, 1 Bob Sled, Plows, Harrows, and many other articles too numerous to mention. : : : : :

Also about 10 or 15 tons of Baled Hay

Sale will begin promptly at 9 o'clock. Lunch at 11 o'clock.

Terms made known on day of sale.

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PUBLIC SALE

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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5th, 1906

Commencing at 1 o'clock Lunch at 11:30

COL. J. W. SPARKS, Auctioneer.

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